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Hongkong Daily Press.

ESTABLISHED 1857.

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Per Bottle \$2.50
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No. 14,649 號九十四陸千四萬一第 日六十月式年十三緒光 HONGKONG, TUESDAY, MARCH 21st, 1905. 二拜禮 號一十月三年五零百九千一英港香 PRICE, \$3 PER MONTH.

WATSON'S
A CHOICE AFTER-DINNER WINE
D. PORT
VERY FINE OLD VINTAGE.

A. S. WATSON & CO. LIMITED.
ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS.
[a1365]

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.'S
PRICE \$10 50 PER DOZEN
Net

"SPECIAL BLEND" WHISKY
Blend
Selected
Distillations of the
Finest Scotch Whiskies
Apply to
SIEMSEN & CO., Hongkong. [a65]

THE WINE GROWERS' SUPPLY CO.



Direct Importers of Wine, Beer and Spirits from well-known Growers, Brewers and Distillers. Prices List on application.
BARRETT & CO., Agents,
[a44] Nos. 22 & 24, Bank Building, Queen's Rd.

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY

PORTLAND CEMENT.
\$4.50 per Cask 375 lbs. net ex Factory.
\$2.70 per bag 250 lbs. net ex Factory.
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 1st March, 1905. [a2886]

NOTICE.

THE TERMINUS STORES,
GENERAL STORES, FRUIT, COMMODITIES,
COMMISSION AGENTS.

MOST respectfully beg to inform the Public that they have opened a Store in this Colony at Nos. 89 and 91, ELGIN ROAD, KOWLOON, under the style of the Terminus Stores and are prepared to accept all kinds of orders, which will be attended to and executed in the shortest time, and earnestly hope to be favoured with the kind Patronage of the Public.
Hongkong, 9th March, 1905. [a660]

C. LAZARUS & CO.
60 & 61, BENTINCK STREET,
CALCUTTA.

BILLIARD TABLES
and
ACCESSORIES

Manufactured entirely in Calcutta of Thoroughly Seasoned Wood suitable for THE EAST.

The Standard Table Complete for Billiards Packed Rs. 1460.

C. LAZARUS & CO. insure against breakage without extra charge every Billiard Table supplied and packed by them.

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A.B.C. Code, 5th Edition. [2918-2]

RUINART PERE & FILS, REIMS
Established 1719,
CHAMPAGNE GROWERS AND
SHIPPERS.
Ship only the Finest Quality
Extra Dry (Green Seal)
LAURE, WEGENER & CO.,
Sole Agents.
Hongkong, 18th May, 1903.

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WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS,

LONDON, INDIA, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

BRANDY	Per Case	\$22.50
"		20.00
"	...		16.75
WHISKY, PALL MALL	-		20.00
" JOHN WALKER	-		12.50
" C. P. & CO'S SPECIAL	-		
BLEND	-		10.50
PORT WINE, INVALIDS	-		20.00
" DOURO	-		13.75
SHERRY, AMOROSO	-		20.00
" LA TORRE	-		16.00
BENEDICTINE, D.O.M.	-		40.50

THE ABOVE EXCLUSIVELY SHIPPED TO

SIEMSEN & CO.

HONGKONG AGENTS. [a54]

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ELECTRIZITAETS ACTIEN GESELLSCHAFT FORM.
W. LAHMEYER & CO., FRANKFURT A/M.

FOR ESTIMATES OF ELECTRICAL INSTALLATIONS OF ANY DESCRIPTION
Apply to—
SIEMSEN & CO., SOLE AGENTS FOR CHINA. [a54]

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GOOD WORK,
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AT THE DISPOSAL OF AMATEURS

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17A, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

Hongkong, 15th August, 1904. [a59]

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SUITABLE FOR

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CHEMISTS AND PERFUMERS,

WATKINS BUILDING, HONGKONG.

Telephone 344. [a38]



ABSOLUTE PURITY can only be obtained by Distillation. Avoid Typhoid, Cholera and other Ailments by Drinking

PURE WATER.

Only Pure Distilled Water is used in the Manufacture of the

AQUARIUS CO'S WATERS.

"No Filter has ever been invented which can be relied upon to catch the germs of Cholera; the real safeguard against danger of this kind is water to drink no water at all or to drink only distilled water."—St. James' Gazette.

CALDBECK, MACGREGOR & CO.

GENERAL MANAGERS.

15, Queen's Road, Hongkong, 3rd March, 1905. [a37]

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26, DES VŒUX ROAD CENTRAL, HONGKONG.

FURNITURE, SUNDRIES & PHOTOGRAPHIC GOODS
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EASTMAN'S KODAKS & FILMS.
"PRIMUS" CAMERAS & ACCESSORIES.
LIFORD PLATES & PAPERS.
"PRIMUS" DEVELOPERS & CHEMICALS.
PRINTING & DEVELOPING UNDERTAKEN. [a46]

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Great Pictures from Private Galleries; Part 7, 0.50
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WATER COLOUR PAPER.
PLAYING CARDS. PIQUET SETS. BRISQUE.
SANDOW'S GRIP DUMB BELLS.
WORD MAKING. PUFF BALL.
PUFF CROQUET.
FLUX-FRAM.
RIVERS, HAINA.
TWIDDLEBURN.
QUARTETTE.
ASCOT.
COMPENDIUM OF GAMES.
Very Cheap. [a35]

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KOWLOON.

DELIGHTFUL SITUATION. UNEXCELLED RESORT FOR TRAVELLERS AND RESIDENTS.
BILLIARDS AND BOWLING. LAWN AND GARDENS.
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SOLE PROPRIETORS of the Feroes Miko, Tagawa, Yamano and Ida Coal Mines; and **SOLE AGENTS** for Hokoku, Hondo, Kanada, Fujiyama, Mameda, Mannoura, Onoura Otsuji, Sasahara Teubakuro, Yoshinotani, Yoshio, Yunkobara, and other Coals.
S. MINAMI, Manager, Hongkong. [a117]

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HAIG & HAIG, LD., DISTILLERS SINCE 1679.

3 Star, SPECIAL—The finest of all "Peg" WHISKIES at \$13.00
5 Star, LIQUOR—Exquisite, best in the World for Club or Private use at \$22.00
Stop drinking rank, smoky stuff, because "it comes through the SOD."
Try HAIG & HAIG'S WHISKIES; pure, mellow matured, non-smoky, delicate flavor
Once tried, preferred to all others. Sole Agents for Hongkong:
2755 F. BLACKHEAD & Co.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

NOW SHOWING

NEW STYLES IN GENTLEMEN'S

RAIN COATS.

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DRESSING GOWNS.

TRAVELLING RUGS.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

Hongkong, 1st February, 1905. [a38]

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MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S UNDERWEAR, EMBROIDERIES, LACMS, SILK, PONGERS, GRASS LINEN, SHAWLS, HANDKERCHIEFS, BLANKETS, TRUNKS, EMBROIDERED FURNITURE AND FANCY GOODS.
No. 82, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL,
Any Order Promptly Attended To
Hongkong, 12th January, 1905.

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IMPORTED EVERY MONTH, THEREFORE ALWAYS FRESH
ELEY'S, SCHULTZ'S, AMBERITE and KYNOK'S SPORTING CARTRIDGES 8, 10, 12, 16, and 20 BORE, and NEWCASTLE CHILLED SHOT in all Sizes, No. 10 to 55SG. AIR GUNS and AMMUNITION in Variety.
WM. SCHMIDT & CO.
Hongkong 28th November, 1902 [a245]

PURE FRESH WATER.

THE HONGKONG STEAM WATER-BOAT CO., LD., is prepared to supply ANY QUANTITY of PURE FRESH WATER to the Shipping, both for Deck and Baiters.
Call Flag W.

J. W. KEW, Manager.
1st Floor, 37, Connaught Road.
Hongkong, 18th June, 1903.

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No. 8 & 10, ICE HOUSE ROAD.

THESE premises, formerly known as the Club Restaurant and the Waverley Hotel, have been thoroughly renovated and furnished in excellent style as Private Family Hotels.
Cool Rooms, Comfort of Residents, and the Cuisine a specialty.
Apply to—
THE MANAGER. [a49]

Hongkong, 7th October, 1904.

HOTELS.

HONGKONG HOTEL

FIRST-CLASS AND UP-TO-DATE.

Dining accommodation for 300 persons.

131 Bedrooms.

Elegantly Furnished Reception Rooms.

Private Bar and Billiard Rooms for Hotel residents.

Hydraulic Lifts to each Floor.

Electric Lighting and Fans.

Every Comfort.

Ladies' Afternoon Tea Rooms.

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Matron in attendance.

CHARGES MODERATE, AND NO EXTRA.

A. F. DAVIES,
Acting Manager. [a47]

THE

PEAK HOTEL.

'Admirably Situated. Sheltered from the North-East Monsoon and Open to the South-West Monsoon.

A COVERED GANGWAY LEADS FROM THE TRAMWAY TERMINUS INTO THE HOTEL.

Telephone No. 29.
Town Office: 7, DUNDRELL STREET. [a14]

KING EDWARD HOTEL.

A HIGH CLASS PRIVATE HOTEL.

Ladies' Afternoon Tea-Rooms.

Private Bar and Billiard-Rooms.

Hot and Cold Water throughout.

Electrically Lighted. Electric Fans (if required).

Electric Passenger Elevator to each floor.

Table D'Hôte at separate tables.

For Terms, &c., apply to the—
MANAGER.
Hongkong, 10th June 1903. [a1802]

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A FIRST CLASS HOTEL Situated near the Banks and Principal Offices.

Excellent Cuisine and Wines.

Large and lofty Rooms, Elegantly Furnished.

Hydraulic Elevator, hot and cold water throughout.

Special Rates for Tourists.

Launch Service for Guests.

For Terms, apply to the MANAGER.
Hongkong, 31st October, 1902. [a48]

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(HOTEL-SANITARIUM OF SOUTH CHINA)

MACAO

HAS been re-opened under European management and most strict supervision as to food, cleanliness, and hygiene of the place.

All comforts of a home.

A most pleasant retreat for those desirous of a few days rest and quiet.

Comfortable accommodation for travellers paying a visit to the historical and picturesque colony of Macao.

Macao is 40 miles south-west of Hongkong.

One steamer (s.s. *Hongkong*), daily to and from Hongkong, and two steamers to and from Canton, give easy communication with both these centres.

Cable Address—"BOA VISTA."

For Terms, apply to THE MANAGER. [a241]

MACAO AND CANTON HOTELS.

A LITTLE CHANGE.

THE Round Trip from HONGKONG to MACAO, thence to CANTON and back to Hongkong, will be found interesting and enjoyable.

WM. FARMER, Proprietor. [a586]

QUAN WAH & CO.

GRANITE AND MARBLE MERCHANTS.

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Sole Agents of

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All descriptions of

GRANITE AND MARBLE FOR EXPORT.

Durable

GRANITE AND MARBLE MONUMENT

Prices & Estimates on Application.

No. 1, QUEEN'S ROAD EAST.

Hongkong, 17th January, 1905. [a25]

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ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

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ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS.



BLEND

A WHISKY

OF

GREAT AGE.

MATURE.

MELLOW

AND

FINE FLAVOUR.

A Blend of the Finest Pure Malt Whisky.
Distilled in Scotland.

ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS.

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LIMITED.

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.
On the 20th March, at "The Hut," Castle Road, Hongkong, the wife of C. E. OSMUND, of 771, was taken ill. On 21st January, at London, the wife of G. E. STEWART (of Shanghai), of a son. On 16th March, at Shanghai, the wife of E. O. CUMMINGS, of a son.

P.O. Box, 38. Telephone No. 12.

BIRTHS.

On 20th March, at "The Hut," Castle Road, Hongkong, the wife of C. E. OSMUND, of 771, was taken ill. On 21st January, at London, the wife of G. E. STEWART (of Shanghai), of a son. On 16th March, at Shanghai, the wife of E. O. CUMMINGS, of a son.

DEATHS.

On 15th March, at Shanghai, CLARENCE EUGENE FISK, aged 43 years. On 16th March, at Shanghai, A. NELSEN, Upper Yangtze Pilot, aged 45 years.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 14, DES VUEX ROAD, CH. LONDON OFFICE: 181, FLEET STREET, E.C.

HONGKONG, MARCH 21st, 1905.

HOME papers of the frivolous, chatterbox kind continue to discuss the somewhat stale suggestion that the "servant question" at Home might be answered by the importation of Chinese servants. In England the Board School and the penny novelette have made the good domestic servant of two or three generations ago a *rara avis*.

Offices, factories, early (and unhappy) marriages—all these catch the "sweet sixteen" of the humbler orders; but for her, domestic service has no attractions. On the contrary, it repels. Governesses there are by hundreds; also teachers of alleged music; but very few housemaids or cooks. Governesses and pretty teachers marry early—in the novelette; but there is no record of a housemaid becoming a titled lady. This may have something to do with it. Whether the numbers of domestic servants who do exist are as bad as their mistresses make out, we do not know. Mistresses are human, and humanity is prone to little worries all the world over. Still, we have no doubt that Board Schools, and the novelette, have brought about a certain deterioration in the species. In talking of employing the Chinese "boy," however, these good people know not what they do. They would leap from a merely uncomfortable frying-pan into blazing torments of

the most lurid description. It is our duty to state, once and for all, here and now, that the Chinese "boy" is a horror. As a Chancellor of the Exchequer, we could imagine him bettering Mr. AUSTEN CHAMBERLAIN'S best. As a financier in the City, we could conceive of him as making his mark in some sort. As a cashier in a big and busy store, he might do well, particularly for himself. As a prosperous pirate, likely to let his victims know the worst at once, his success in life would seem to us to be assured; and he would, to a not too aesthetic eye, make a becoming tassel to a fairly long and strong rope. As a house servant, or even as a hotel servant, he is out of place. He is never so much in the way, either, as when he is out of place; but that is, of course, a too facetious reference to his habit of quarrelling himself with some other hospitable "boy" who is not yet out of a place. There are, we believe, human beings going about the world who say that the China "boy" is a good servant. The most charitable construction seems to be the usual one of temporary insanity. He is not a good servant. He is about the worst that could possibly be imagined. He is dishonest, he is lazy, he is dirty, he is impudent, he is incredibly cunning. The best of his kind is the one to watch, and swear at, and dismiss, and mourn for, and invite back again, to make you pay, you may be sure, through the nose for your temporary attack of self-assertion. He is capable of the meanest and most maddening revenge. If he be prevented from "squeezing" on the table decorations, he will see to it that none but withered or damaged flowers appear on the table. It is on record that, being prevented from exacting a commission on the kitchen vegetables, he deliberately soiled and made unsavoury all that came to table. Save where an energetic mistress is in the habit of chivying him about his work, the removal of almost any light article of furniture will dislodge the dust of ages behind it. He breaks things, sticks them together temporarily with soap and a bit of string, and when the damage is ultimately discovered, he has "no savvy," or concludes that the boy who was there before him must have done it. To treat him with kindness, as a human being, is a confession of weakness which he is prompt to take advantage of. To treat him otherwise is to invite all sorts of reprisals, including the very awkward boycott, the organisation and working of which he thoroughly understands; while in Hongkong, to administer the corporal chastisement that he would assuredly get in Shanghai, is to incur the certainty of magisterial intervention and unpleasant notoriety. All those who boast possession of a good "boy" speak truthfully, with reservations. They shut their eyes to much, and they pay very high rates indeed for his "goodness." Others who speak highly of him, globetrotters and the like, know nothing about him; and especially are they ignorant of what he thinks and says of them, else would their chorus of praise cease with ludicrous rapidity. There may be other bad servants in the world. There doubtless are. But that there are any to equal the Chinese house-boy, for general depravity and all-round worthlessness, at any rate as he exists in Hongkong, is too much to ask us to believe. He is one of those objectionable creatures in whom it is hopeless to look for reform, compulsory or voluntary. The only conceivable way to improve him would be, as MARK TWAIN might say, with a club—a big, hard, heavy club, with jagged spikes on the knobby end of it.

Part XIX of the *Japan Chronicle's* excellent diary of the war has reached us. The illustrations appear to be improving with each number. The offices of Messrs. W. H. Boyd & Co., at Yokohama, were recently burglariously entered and riddled of goods valued at 2,000 yen.

Mr. J. H. Kemp sat on the bench of the small Police Court yesterday, and together with Mr. F. A. Hazeland, disposed of a number of petty larcenies.

The weekly return of communicable diseases, dated 16th March, reports no plague, one European case of diphtheria, one Chinese case of small-pox (fatal) and one of enteric fever.

A telegram from the Secretary to the Government of Burma to the Colonial Secretary at Hongkong, notifies that the restrictions instituted against arrivals from Hongkong port are now removed.

The current copy of *Der Forme Osten*, edited by Mr. C. Fink, at Shanghai, contains some articles about Japan and China that are excellently illustrated, and one without pictures in which "Sinophiles" has much to say that is interesting about inland China.

Mr. Justice Smith yesterday gave judgment for the plaintiffs in the case of the *Hop Loong v. Welsmann*. Limited, a claim for \$948 for biscuits supplied. Full text of the Judgment will appear to-morrow.

The visitors to the City Hall Library and Museum during the week ending the 19th March, 1905, were 290 non-Chinese, and 114 Chinese to the former, and 134 non-Chinese, and 3,068 Chinese to the latter institution.

A crown Lands sale was held at the Public Works Department yesterday when Rural Building Lot No. 121, situated in Barker Road, and Inland Lots Nos. 1,733 to 1,737, on Shauiwan Road near Taihang village were put up for auction. The first lot was sold to Mr. Ram for \$3,550, and five Chinese buyers paid \$100 for each of the second lots.

The death is announced of Mr. Arthur H. White, late Deputy Consul-General and Deputy Postal Agent for America at Shanghai, which occurred suddenly on the 21st February at San Francisco. Mr. White retired last year from his post at the American Consulate, setting up in private legal practice. He was born at Hudson, New York in 1873 and came to Shanghai eight years ago. He had gone to America to make arrangements in connection with a large trading concern to operate in China with headquarters in Shanghai, and had carried them through to a successful issue when death overtook him so suddenly. Mr. White, says the *N.C. Daily News*, will be much missed in American and Masonic circles there.

We desire to bring to the notice of our readers that an excellent smoking concert will be given in the old Chamber of Commerce Room (City Hall) this evening, under the auspices of the Asiatic Quadrille Club, particulars of which will be found in the advertisement columns of this issue. A really excellent programme has been arranged, and the services of some of our best local talent have been requisitioned. The concert room has been handsomely decorated and everything possible has been done for the comfort of the guests, and we have every reason to believe that those who avail themselves of this opportunity of spending a pleasant evening will have no reason to regret the modest dollar demanded for admission.

An apparently trivial, but interesting, question was raised by a letter in the *N.C. Daily News*. It is not easy to answer offhand, either. In going round a corner, which wheel or wheels of a vehicle have the tendency to lift? The editor of our contemporary in a footnote says: "In going round a corner the weight of the vehicle is thrown on the outside wheels," which is severely a sufficient answer, although it seems to imply that our contemporary thinks the inside wheels are the ones to leave the ground. Weight, of course, flies centrifugally away from the axis, or corner in this case; but it is also certain that an up-standing body leans toward the inside of the curve, in which case the outside wheels would lift. The interest of the question lies in the heated argument it seems to have caused in the north.

Mr. W. A. Allen, Purser of the P. M. S. s. *Korea*, reports:—Captain James H. Simmonds, a member of the Shanghai Licensed Pilots Association, who was a passenger aboard the *Korea* en route from Shanghai to Hongkong to join the *Manitoba* as pilot for the Shanghai river, died suddenly of apoplexy on the night of the 15th. He was buried at sea on the following day. Captain Simmonds was a well-known man in his profession, having been in the East for many years. He began his career in the Aberdeen White Star Line, and was afterwards in the Orient Line, and then joined Messrs Butterfield & Swire. He has been a member of the Shanghai Licensed Pilots Association for the past four and a half years. He was much respected for his genial disposition. His wife, who was accompanying him on the trip and was with him at the time of his death, has the sympathy of their many friends.

We understand that on the retirement of Sir Hiram Shaw Wilkinson the title of Chief Justice irrevocably disappears. Energetic efforts on the part of the China Association here and in London have been of no avail, and for the sake of departmental convenience, China, Korea, Zanzibar, Constantinople, etc., etc., are put on a uniform basis. It is of course totally impossible for the lay mind to appreciate the action of His Majesty's authorities, which must imply that China and Zanzibar qualify for identical treatment. Zanzibar is somewhat out of our beat, says the *N.C. Daily News*, but we do know that the day has not yet gone when prestige counts for much in the Far East. It is of course obvious that we acquire a gentleman of high character and judicial capacity in Mr. de Saumarez, but His Majesty's Government clearly considers that, given efficiency, title is of little moment; if such be the view it is indeed astounding that it should be made applicable amongst Oriental people, to whom rank is almost everything.

The following letter appeared in the *Japan Chronicle*:—

Sir,—I am directed by the Director to inform you that a fire broke out on the 7th inst. among the parcel mail bags stored in the mail-car of the Sanyo train which left Kobe at 10 p.m. on the same day while the train was running near Kanagata Station, in the province of Biwako. About two-thirds of the whole mail, which consisted of 392 bags (including 18 ordinary mail bags and 81 parcel bags dispatched from Kobe), was destroyed or damaged. In this connection, the attention of foreigners is invited to the fact that among mail matter and parcels destined for Mori, Nagasaki, Korea, and North China, etc., and posted at Kobe or Kanagata between the hours of 9 p.m. on the 6th inst. and 8.50 p.m. on the 7th, some may have been destroyed. Senders, however, of parcels and registered articles that have been destroyed will be notified later on, after investigations have been made. I am, &c.,—IRANO KUBAKA, Superintendent of Foreign Mails, Kobe, March 11th, 1905.

It is rather late now to refer to the Japanese treatment of foreign war correspondents, but a private letter received yesterday at Hongkong revives the subject in a remarkable manner. The writer states that Baron Komura, in conversation with him in 1902 (or two years before the war) spoke to him of the mistakes responsible correspondents had been allowed to make in South Africa; and said then that in the event of war, Japan would take steps to discourage anything of the kind in her own case.

At the officers' room at the Shanghai Town Hall on March 14th Major Watson, on behalf of the officers of the S.V.C., presented to Major Wedemeyer, a very handsome Japanese bowl in recognition of his long services to the Corps, dating back from 1888. In making the presentation Major Watson recalled that Major Wedemeyer had commanded the Light Horse, been Corps Adjutant, and finally Staff Officer. His record was one to serve as an example to the young men of Shanghai, and his fellow officers hoped that the bowl would be a slight reminder to Mrs. Wedemeyer and himself of their associations with the Shanghai Volunteers. They wished them both every happiness and prosperity at Fochow. Major Wedemeyer, reports the *N.C. Daily News*, made a happy little speech of thanks and said it was something of a wrench to leave Shanghai after a residence there of eighteen years. The bowl would always be cherished as a reminder of the friends who had given it.

BRITISH NORTH BORNEO.

The government of British North Borneo is a matter that has for a long time given our contemporary, the *Straits Times*, the utmost concern. It does not love the Chartered Company which has control of that fruitful territory, and it loses no opportunity of saying so. We have previously quoted what it had to say about what it still describes as "the anarchy of Li Min," a coolie who, it appeared, was somewhat unjustly treated by officers of the British North Borneo Company. It has now discovered another scandal, but the following quotation will be sufficient explanation of our reason for not quoting more:—"A statement of this kind in a public journal merits either official investigation or a libel action; and as the British North Borneo Administration has been seeking cause for some action against the *Straits Times* for such an action against the *Straits Times* for some time past, we would suggest that this is a fit and proper article whereon to base a suit. We feel assured that such a case would be the best thing that ever happened to British North Borneo. The Imperial Government would be compelled to step in to administer that territory as it ought to be administered. Then there would be a return of prosperity, because the country itself is good and rich. Only the government is bad."

The charges made by the *Straits Times* against officials of the Company appear to be based partly on an incident that is thus recorded in the official journal of the Company, the *British North Borneo Herald*:—

"During the last week of the old year about a thousand natives turned out to make a new road from the Pagar shops to the Office, and a fence to keep the buffaloes off it. The only party remaining is turning the sides, which will be done when sufficient rain has fallen. In payment for this a *manan* bear took place on Jan. 1st, when some 8 buffaloes, 8 bags of rice, half a picul of tobacco and a few cases of gin were demolished. Each man of the round thousand that came took away food for the rest of his family. The natives prefer this form of payment to any other."

The *Straits Times* concludes with these words:—"The darkest hour is that before the dawn, and though affairs are very black in Borneo just now, we have reason to believe that the Chartered Company's administration is bringing about its own damnation, and that at the present rate of decline it cannot last many months longer. There seems to be every prospect of the Imperial Government having to take over the territory by or about the end of the year, or hand over the place to Sarawak."

THE THEATRE.

The Dallas-Bandmann Opera Company last night gave their patrons a change, when they presented "The Duchess of Dantzic"—a semi-historical play dealing with the always popular Napoleonic period, and portraying the people and incidents supposed to have surrounded that romantic character, Napoleon I.

The theatre was about three parts filled, which, considering the alarming downpour of rain, was complimentary to the drawing power of this Company.

The play opened in a laundry in the Rue Royale, where thirteen pretty laundresses were flirting with seven gorgeous members of the National Guard under Captain Rogner (Mr. Frank Crichane) who had a fine opening song and Seret Lefebre (Mr. Cooke) who sang a fine drinking song—*Sans Gene* (the mistress of the laundry) was played by Mrs. Dallas, who subsequently becomes a charming vivandiere, to accompany her soldier lover to the wars.

TELEGRAMS.

["DAILY PRESS" SERVICE.]

SIR EDWARD ALFORD DEAD.

LONDON, 20th March.

Sir Edward Fleet Alford, youngest son of the late Bishop Alford of Hongkong, died on Saturday, aged fifty-five.

[Sir Edward Alford came out to Hongkong nearly forty years ago, at the age of seventeen, as an employee of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., in which firm he ultimately became a partner. He was Chairman of the Shanghai Chamber of Commerce in 1896-97, and left in the latter year for Home, when he retired from business. He was a candidate for Parliament in the last general election. He served on the committee appointed by the Government to inquire into the Chinese Indemnity question, and on the committee to consider the increase of Import Tariff, three years ago. He married the eldest daughter of the late Colonel John Shand, of the Madras Staff Corps.]

FRANCE, GERMANY AND MOROCCO.

LONDON, 20th March.

It is announced that H.M. the Kaiser is to visit Tangiers on the 31st instant.

There are reports of complications between France and Germany with regard to Morocco, owing to German influence in that quarter threatening to become predominant.

INDIA'S SORROW.

LONDON, 20th March.

The week's deaths from plague in India number 45,000.

["REUTERS' SERVICE."]

FUNDS FOR JAPAN.

LONDON, 18th March.

If satisfactory terms can be arranged, a number of New York bankers have signified their readiness to participate with German financiers in bringing out a Japanese loan.

AN "OFFICIAL" ANNOUNCEMENT.

LONDON, 18th March.

It is officially announced that Russian's gold reserves yesterday stood at 1,349,000,000 roubles, against circulating credit notes of 993,000,000 roubles, and that the amount legally required to cover these is only 602,000,000 roubles.

THE WAR.

JAPAN AND GERMAN LOANS.

LONDON, 20th March.

Japan is opening negotiations for a loan in Germany.

KUROPATKIN'S COMMAND.

LONDON, 20th March.

It is reported that General Kuropatkin is now commanding the First Army Corps in Russia.

[BY COURTESY OF THE JAPANESE CONSUL.]

THE PROGRESS OF THE PURSUIT.

TOKYO, 20th March.

At 4 a.m. on the 19th inst., our detachment occupied Kaeyuan, twenty miles north of Tieling. The enemy afterwards attempted a counter-attack, but was repulsed. The enemy burnt the bridges on the main road south of Kaeyuan, and also destroyed a part of the railway bridge. A number of Russian guns were found buried near Mukden.

["REUTERS' SERVICE."]

ROZHDESTVENSKY'S FLEET.

LONDON, 18th March.

Reuter's Antananarivo correspondent wires that Admiral Rozhdestvensky's squadron left Nossi Bé, Madagascar, on Thursday, and that its destination is unknown.

LATEST STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The I.G.M. str. *Prinz Regent Luitpold* left Kobe via Nagasaki and Shanghai on Sunday, p.m., and may be expected here on Tuesday, the 28th inst.

The I.G.M. str. *Prinz Heinrich*, which left here on the 15th inst., p.m., arrived at Shanghai on Saturday, the 18th inst. at 9 p.m.

SUICIDE AT SHANGHAI.

The following evidence was taken by the American Consul at the inquest concerning the suicide of Clarence Eugene Fiske, of the American Tobacco Company, which was reported in our telegrams at the time.

Edmund Kempfer, sworn, identified the body. He had known deceased for about thirteen years. The last time he saw him alive was at about 8.30 that morning (March 15). His boy told him that Mr. Fiske wanted to see him so he went into his room. Deceased said he had not slept since one o'clock and that he had a most miserable night. He asked witness to tell him what his condition was. Witness replied that from his experiences through the night he feared that he was mentally unbalanced. Witness said: "Nonsense, you are all right, you are in just as good mental condition as you were yesterday." Deceased asked if he was in as good condition as he was the previous week. Witness told him he was, in fact, that he was probably better than he was last week, because towards the end of the week he had worked himself up into a nervous condition, which he now seemed to have got over. Deceased retorted that witness would talk that way even if he were worse. Witness assured him honestly and truly that he was all right. Witness then left and did not see deceased again until he was called home by telephone. Dr. Paulin was then present. Witness had gone to his office after calling at Dr. Reid's on the way. He had seen deceased in a similar condition before. Mr. Fiske had been more or less depressed at various times. He worked himself up into a nervous pitch and then became more or less depressed. From the conversation witness had with deceased, he never thought of his taking his life. In private conversation with witness he had always been opposed to a man taking his life. Witness had seen the pistol found by deceased before. It belonged either to deceased or the Tobacco Company, but was always in deceased's possession. The last time witness had seen it was on a houseboat trip up-country last week. Witness was familiar with deceased's handwriting, and identified two cards found in his room as having been written by him. Witness first noticed these cards when Dr. Paulin had left, about 11.30. Witness had been a very close friend of Mr. Fiske's for years. He had been living with him ever since he (witness) came to China three years ago. The cards referred to "Ed," which he took to mean him, as deceased always called him by that name.

Dr. Reid, sworn, said he had been acquainted with deceased for some years, and attended him on several occasions. Witness had examined the body in the room upstairs and identified it. Witness received a message while at the Nursing Home that Mr. Fiske wanted to see him. He came round to the house about 11 a.m. Mr. Fiske said he had had a bad night and that in fact he was insane. He certainly did not look as if he had slept well and seemed very much depressed. He asked witness if he could not give him anything to make him sleep. Witness had seen him in a similar condition several times. This time he seemed so depressed that witness thought it would be better to have him under care so he suggested that deceased should go to the Nursing Home. Witness wanted to take him along then and there, but on telephoning to the Home he found it would take about an hour to get a room ready. Mr. Fiske said he would go along about two o'clock. He seemed quite satisfied. Deceased could not have been in normal health, and he seemed to realise that he was not himself. Witness did not notice the cards (produced) when he saw deceased.

Dr. Paulin said that he was called by telephone from the General Hospital at about 11 a.m. He came straight round. When he arrived he noticed some cards on the dressing-table. Witness examined the bed. He found it in the same position as it was in when seen by the jury. There was blood all round and the right side of the skull was blown to pieces. The body was still warm, but there was no pulse. The eyes were open. Witness thought deceased had been dead for about a quarter of an hour when he saw him. Witness thought the wound in the head must have been caused by a shot. The pistol was found lying close to the head when fired. The wound might have been self-inflicted. Witness was familiar with the Mauser pistol.

His Honour stated that a clip containing nine cartridges was found in the pistol. Another clip containing ten was found in the drawer close by. They had not been able to find a discharged cartridge.

Witness said that this pistol threw the discharged cartridge some distance away. The probabilities were that the wound was self-inflicted.

Mr. Fiske's house-boy was called. He stated that he had been with Mr. Fiske for nearly six years. When Mr. Fiske shot himself witness was out. After Dr. Reid had gone his master had told him to pack up his bag as he was going to the Nursing Home, and witness had gone out to get some handkerchiefs from the washroom. Deceased had taken his ordinary breakfast up in his room that morning. Witness was only out of the house about ten minutes. When he came back he found his master lying on the floor. At first he thought that Mr. Fiske was sick and called out to him. When he saw the pistol and the wound he went round at once to Mr. Warner and asked him to telephone to Mr. Kempfer to come home.

Mr. Kempfer's boy said that he was in the cook's house most of the morning and he did not hear any report.

His Honour then read out the contents of the two cards found on deceased's dressing-table. They were both written in pencil, and ran as follows:—

Ed.
Take my watch, Fiske.
Goodbye old man.
Tell Anderson to execute my will O.K. Fiske.

The jury after a short consultation found that deceased came to his death between 11 and 12 o'clock through the effects of a pistol-wound inflicted by his own hand while temporarily insane.

WEATHER REPORT.

The Hongkong Observatory yesterday issued the following report:—
On the 20th at 12.10 p.m. Yesterday afternoon a depression, which has probably moved towards N.E., was lying to the W. of the Loochoos.

The barometer has fallen in Hongkong and Weihai.

Pressure continues relatively high over N. China and gradients are apparently moderate for N.E. winds along the China coast, and slight with variable winds over the N. part of the China Sea.

Forecast:—N.E. winds, moderate; rainy with thunder.
Except from Weihai there are no returns from the China coast and Japan this morning.

HONGKONG JOTTINGS.

The *Minnesota*, the pioneer steamer of the Great Northern Co's service between Seattle and this coast of the Pacific, came to the man-in-the-street to again take note of the astonishing increase in recent years in the size of the steamers now entering the ports of the Far East. What a change has come over the character of our shipping during the last five years! This is especially noticeable in the ships that cross the Pacific. It brings home to us the expansion which is taking place in the trade of America with the Orient, and the commencement of a service of steamers like the *Minnesota* manifests the confidence felt on the other side of the Pacific in the possibilities of the development of trade in the immediate future. Not only have the San Francisco companies increased the tonnage of their vessels, and the great Northern Company excelled them in this respect, but the Canadian Pacific Company are also building new steamers for the trade. The man-in-the-street is inclined to wonder where all the freight is to come from for the homeward trip.

The crowds which flocked off on the launches on Saturday to view the *Minnesota* saw a great deal to marvel at in the arrangements made for the comfort and convenience of passengers, and the increasing size as well as the increasing number of steamers crossing the Pacific suggest a time when it will be as cheap to get to England via America as via the Suez Canal. We have seen great developments in recent years in the German steamship services to the Far East via the Suez Canal and a dreary having it made manifest to us at this season of the year how passengers struggle to book berths on the largest steamers. How long, I wonder, shall we have to wait before the P. and O. Company put some of their largest steamers on this run? Sir Thomas Sutherland a few months ago in the *Thames* foretold this, but there is no indication that they are coming this year.

It is satisfactory to learn from the annual report of the Superintendent of Police that during the year 1904 there was a very substantial decrease in the number of serious offences as compared with the number in the previous year. There is nothing in the Report suggesting an explanation of the decrease, but it is possibly due largely to the more peaceful and prosperous state of the neighbouring provinces, and also to the frequent use of the stocks as a form of punishment in cases of robbery and larceny.

The outcry against the increase in the price of butcher's meat in Hongkong does not seem to have had any marked effect except on the activities of the Dairy Farm Co. who have seized the opportunity to make known the possibilities of a great development of their frozen meat business. Noticing the remarks in the Hongkong papers on this subject, and particularly the references made to the example set by the foreign community of Kobe, the *Japan Chronicle* remarks—"There is nothing like united individual action, and it is just possible that had there been a little more of it among foreign residents the cry would not be so loud at the present time concerning the increased cost of living all round." There was a time in the history of Hongkong when the community seized upon any excuse for a public indignation meeting, but the suggestion of such a thing now-a-days is regarded with absolute indifference. "The increased cost of living all round" is, to be sure, a theme on which any number of speeches could be made, and if we could get a little more of this "united individual action" it is just possible that the Government might be induced to consider the many ways in which they could assist the community in the matter. Reverting to the price of meat, it seems to be accepted as a sufficient excuse that the Chinese authorities of the neighbouring provinces have deemed it necessary to limit the export of cattle. But what is the Government doing to encourage the breeding of cattle in the New Territory which was so ardently advocated a few years ago? We have in Hongkong means of checking "squeeze piggin" in this connection which is denied to the foreign communities further north, if only we would use them.

About the "Musings in a Hongkong Chair" published a few days ago in the *Daily Press*, a question which must often suggest itself to those who muse in Hongkong Chairs, is: "Why do we call the queue a pig-tail?" Surely the queue is no more like the curly caudal appendage of the pig than it is like the horn of a buffalo. The explanation doubtless is that "pig-tail" is a description which has been passed down to us like a heirloom from our English forefathers who came to China a century ago or more when the term "pig-tail" was in common use in England to describe the tawny mode of the day. The "tails" of our English forefathers were much shorter than are the queues of the Chinese, and therefore more nearly answered to the descriptive term "pig-tail." The Army was the first to abandon them in the beginning of the Nineteenth Century, but the Navy stuck to them until 1825, and their disappearance was then lamented in a pathetic ballad, the refrain of which ran:—

Oh, long shall poor old England
That unhappy day bewail,
That turned her fate to croppies
And left Jack without his tail, sir!

BANYAN.

General Bragg, the Consul General for the United States, calls our attention to the paragraph (the statement in which was taken from an American paper) referring to four American consuls said to be charged with receiving bribes. There are no present consuls bearing the names given, says our informant.

SUPREME COURT.

Monday, 20th March.

IN CRIMINAL JURISDICTION.

BEFORE SIR H. S. BAKERLEY (CHIEF JUSTICE)

WOUNDING WITH INTENT TO MAIM.
Wong Kwong Tai, Chan Choi and Lai Fat were charged with wounding with intent to maim. Hon. Mr. E. H. Sharp, K.C. (Attorney General), instructed by Mr. Morrell (of the Crown Solicitor's office) prosecuted. The prisoners pleaded not guilty, and the following jury was empanelled:—Messrs. F. W. White, J. D. Kinnaird, C. Linahan, D. S. D. Burgess, H. D. Bell, Erich George and A. G. Coppin. The Attorney General in his opening remarks said:—These three prisoners are charged with acting in a gang and committing an attack, a very brutal attack, on a Chinese police sergeant in the New Territory. The facts are that on the 31st January, between six and seven in the evening, this sergeant was on duty at a place not far from Deep Bay, near the Tak-tai Temple, which appears to be used as a sort of club or lodging house for very undesirable characters. The sergeant saw a man coming out of the temple, and walking away in a manner such as to cause suspicion. As soon as this man saw the sergeant he took to his heels and ran. The sergeant gave chase, arrested him, and found several boxes of opium and a scales on his person. Bringing the man back along the road towards the police station, when they reached a lonely spot the three prisoners came out and demanded the man's release. One prisoner is keeper of the temple. The sergeant refused to surrender the man, and the four attacked him. He took out his whistle, but the place was too far from the station for it to be heard. The man snatched the whistle away, and also the sergeant's revolver. The sergeant finally was thrown down, kicked, and stabbed ten or fifteen times in the face. They tried to blind him. The sergeant, after putting up a very good fight became insensible. His body was dragged some distance along the road and thrown into a pit. They may have thought the man was dead, but fortunately he was not. Some time later a policeman was walking along the road and heard groans. The wounded man gave certain information, and in consequence of this the three men were arrested at the temple. The sergeant was brought into the Government Civil Hospital where he was laid up for six weeks.

After the hearing of the evidence, the Attorney General said he desired to withdraw the charge against the third prisoner, as he did not consider the identification of this man satisfactory.

The jury returned a verdict of guilty with respect to the first and second prisoners. They were sentenced to five years' hard labour and to receive 24 strokes of the birch within the first six months' imprisonment.

ASSAULT ON A JUNK.

Lo Po Shing and Lo I were charged with wounding with intent to do grievous bodily harm. They pleaded not guilty and the following jury was empanelled:—Messrs. D. E. Clark, L. Datam, E. C. Engel, J. Cruickshank, J. Benjamin, W. F. Muat and T. E. Collinge. The Attorney-General in his opening statement said the two prisoners were charged with acting together in an attack on Pang Ling for purposes of either robbing him or doing him grievous bodily harm. This man Pang Ling was a sort of small shop-chandler and carried on business with junks at a village not far outside British territory. He was also a money lender, and was owed £120 by a woman who owned a junk. On the 11th February, in the afternoon, this man was in Hongkong and went on board the junk of this woman. She admitted the debt but said she could not pay them. The junk left in the afternoon, this man being on board as a passenger. The prisoners were sailors employed on the junk. At seven in the evening Pang Ling went to sleep in the hold of the junk. At about two or three o'clock in the morning, just outside Lyemam, the first prisoner woke up Pang Ling and demanded money. Pang Ling said he had none, and the first prisoner proceeded to search him. Pang Ling struggled, and the first prisoner slashed at him with a chopper. The first prisoner shouted and the second prisoner came to the assistance of the first, attacking Pang Ling with a bludgeon and inflicting somewhat serious injuries. Pang Ling was in hospital for ten days. Pang Ling called for help and the women came to the rescue. The junk arrived back at Hongkong on the following morning and the prisoners were arrested.

The prisoners were convicted and sentenced to five years' hard labour and 24 strokes of the birch within the first six months' imprisonment.

ROBBERY.

Cheng Mak Sang and Yau Kui were charged with robbery, and Wong Yau Fat with robbery with others. The latter pleaded guilty, and subsequently gave evidence against the first two prisoners who pleaded not guilty. The jury was as follows:—Messrs. J. McArthur, M. P. Beattie, C. G. Bruckner, T. E. Collinge, F. E. C. George, P. A. Cunningham and C. Linahan.

Mr. H. G. Calthrop, who in this case acted for the Attorney General, in opening the case said that the robbery had been committed in the New Territory. The prisoners on the 22nd February attacked a house (there were six robbers altogether) at one o'clock in the morning. The robbers seized an inmate who had just returned from abroad (from Honolulu), bound him and threatened to take his life. They asked him for money, and for his keys. He refused, and they broke open the boxes and stole property to the value of about \$350. Wong

Yau Fat was arrested and gave information which led up to the arrest of the other two. The prisoners were convicted and sentenced to five years' hard labour and 24 strokes of the birch within the first six months' imprisonment. Wong Yau Fat was sentenced to four years' hard labour and twelve strokes of the birch within the first six months' imprisonment.

CHINESE ENGINEERING AND MINING CO.

As the legal proceedings in connection with this company continued to arrive in fragments, long after the verdict had been telegraphically announced in the *Daily Press*, the following story of the events leading up to the litigation (from the *China Review of Tientsin*) may be acceptable to those interested:—
The company was originally a Chinese undertaking with an intelligent, if rather unsophisticated Chinese gentleman, Chang Yi-mao, as Director General, he being an official of the Chinese Government; and the company being, like the China Merchants S.N. Company and the local railway and telegraph undertakings, under the aegis of the Chinese Government. In 1902 the said aegis was not worth much, and the opportunity was taken by a smart London financial agent of American nationality, Hoover, by means of a cleverly worded prospectus, to get the company into the hands of his firm, a London firm also distinguished by smartness, Messrs. Bewick, Moring & Co. The foreign troops had spread over the land, and the company's property was seized and occupied by them. Chienyang, the company's head-quarters, was a village of half a dozen native houses, its wharves, ships, and other property were, to all appearance, only so much loot, and Chang Yi-mao himself was turned out of his house, the fine residence on Meadows Road, Tientsin, which is now occupied by the agent and general manager of the company, but which in 1902-1 was made the headquarters of the Japanese troops. This was Mr. Hoover's psychological moment. "You Mr. Hoover's psychological moment to put new life and capital into the company," he said to Chang Yi-mao, "and now see what comes of it. Your properties are all seized and will be confiscated by the Powers; you will get not a cent of recompense, while I can offer you a £100,000 down, with more to follow, and (it may be imagined) something for yourself to boot. Your family name, further, the company can then be put under British laws, and those who are willing to rob the Chinaman will be far too conscientious to steal from a great Power. You will therefore gain something and lose nothing by accepting my proposals; you lose everything and gain nothing by rejecting them. Is it a go?" It is a go, replied Chang Yi-mao in effect, after duly mulling over the advice of disinterested persons such as Mr. Detring and Mr. von Hanneken. A deed was drawn up by Mr. Emerson, barrister-at-law, whose perspicacity need not be called in question behind his back, and it was arranged, among other things, that the company should be regenerated according to the immemorial provisions of British law, that the management of the company should be conducted by two boards, one in London and one in China; that Chang Yi-mao should continue as Director-General, having equal powers with the foreign directors in China, that the management of the company's mines, ships, and all other properties in China should be in the hands of the China Board, and that all the shareholders, Chinese and foreign, should be persons to elect to the London Board; finally, that the company should be managed in such a spirit as to conduce to the harmony of Chinese and foreign interests on a fair and equal basis, to the enrichment of the Chinese Government and the general blessedness of all concerned.

Now it is not too much to say that every one of the special provisions above enumerated has been flagrantly and wantonly violated. There is no China Board, and never has been since the agreement was signed; hence the management has not been directed by such a board, but alternately by London and Brussels; Chang Yi-mao did not continue as Director-General, and was no more allowed to control its affairs than the coolies who swept the floors. On the historic occasion when he attempted to lift a finger and have the flag of China hoisted at the head of the London Board, he was figuratively bit on the head with a brickbat and curled up on the floor; the flag of China and Belgium fluttered for a moment in the breeze, till British troops were ordered to the spot and the British flag was hoisted in their place. Chang Yi-mao has indeed had equal powers with the foreign directors in China, for these are no directors in China, and Chang's powers are nil; and things which are equal to the same thing are equal to one another. The shareholders in China have never been allowed to elect or have a hand in electing a London or any other board. This is the method that has been employed to bring about the spirit of harmony and brotherly love which Mr. Hoover and his co-signatories put their feeble pens to in February 1901.

At the first meeting of shareholders in London reference was made to the threatened litigation, by which Chang and his party and the China shareholders—who include many Tientsin residents—sought to compel fulfilment of the terms of the written compact. It was stated by the London Chairman that the proceedings did not concern them any more, and would not amount to much, unadvisedly, however, has gone in favour of Chang Yi-mao and the China shareholders. If this is upheld on appeal, as seems most certain, the management and control of the company will be shifted to China—that is to say, to foreign and Chinese, will, for the first time, length will British law tend to promote the spirit of justice and equity which Mr. Hoover and his party have hitherto, with wonderful ingenuity, contrived to defeat.

The *Japan Chronicle* adds:—There is one correction in the above account which we happen to be in a position to make. It is that Chang Yi-mao was not turned out of his house at Tientsin by the Japanese in 1900. The arrangement by which it should serve as the Japanese headquarters was a perfectly amicable one between him and the Japanese authorities. For the whole period that the house was occupied the Japanese paid rent for it, and during this time Chang Yi-mao and his family lived quietly at Nagasaki.

At the annual meeting on March 14th of the shareholders in the Shanghai Horse Bazaar Co., Ltd., the Chairman (Mr. A. W. Buckley) was able to comment on a year which had been prosperous under difficulties. The last mortgage has been paid off, the building improvements have been carried out and paid for from working capital, and the directors were able to recommend a dividend of ten per cent, with a bonus of two per cent added.

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THE COMING AUSTRALIAN TOUR.

BY LORD HAWKE

(Captain of the Yorkshire County Cricket XI.)

There is no doubt that the visit of the Australians will overshadow all other cricket this coming summer, and this is not to be wondered at. Ever since Messrs. Spofforth and Boyle rented a magnificent side of M.C.C. in an extraordinary match which lasted only four and a half hours, a Colonial tour has inspired a thrill of interest in all classes of the community which has no parallel in other years. The value of the different elevens that have visited our shores need not here be estimated, but without fear of contradiction I will say that the last side was equal to any of its predecessors and in Mr. Victor Trumper it possessed the best as well as the most attractive batsman in the world. The Colonials will certainly strain every nerve to avenge the fine series of defeats inflicted on them by the side sent out by M.C.C. to recover the "ashes," a task which was successfully accomplished in a way that has now become historical.

At present Colonial cricket suffers from the want of new men. At all times the range from which a representative side can be recruited at the Antipodes is far more restricted than with us, and out of the sixteen cricketers actually invited to participate in their last five Test Matches, only three—Messrs. A. R. Oakes, A. Cotter and P. McAllister—had not previously visited England. The Colonial interest during their current season will be concentrated on the discovery of "new blood," but of bowling which is unfamiliar to us at home, that of Mr. Cotter alone promises to be first-class.

It is, however, too soon to prophesy. The determination with which the Australians play cricket, the steady way in which they never lose their heads or give anything away, their sound batting, and above all the excellence of their fielding and their great knowledge of the game, must at the worst make them formidable. I say at the worst, but there is not the least ground for believing that any deterioration will be shown from the high standard of the last side except in bowling, and even about that we may receive an unpleasant surprise.

THE SELECTION OF A TEAM.

No one who has not had the arduous task of selecting a side to do battle for England in a Test Match can appreciate the enormous responsibility which falls upon those who have the thankless task. It has been my duty on the two last occasions and without being invidious, I should like to express the opinion that it does not require five men to pick eleven cricketers. The practice on the last tour was that the Board of Control of Test Matches nominated by the Committee of M.C.C. chose three to compose a Selection Committee and these co-opted the Captain and another amateur who was to play, before deciding on the rest of the side. As a matter of fact, thirteen were usually chosen, the final selection being practically left to the Captain on the morning of the match. Personally, I should like to have seen that Selection Committee reduced to two, who should co-opt the captain; and that triumvirate ought to be able to pick a representative side. It is impossible to satisfy everyone, but the community may rest assured that the claims of every possible cricketer are weighed and the utmost care is taken to place in the field the safest, the soundest and the best balanced elevens. I am further of opinion that it is essential that those who choose the English team should themselves be engaged in actual participation in first-class cricket.

A problem which always recurs when the Australians visit us is how to compress all the matches of the cricket season, those of the counties, the University trials, the fixtures of M.C.C. and Ground and of L.C.C. together with all the Colonial engagements within the limitations of our brief summer. As you cannot force a quart of wine into a pint bottle, it is obvious that something must be lost. It has been therefore usual to reduce the minimum number of counties which must be met, in order to qualify for the championship. There has never been the smallest attempt to unfairly take advantage of this in arranging the fixtures. The necessity under modern conditions of obtaining good gates and the sportsmanlike spirit with which first-class cricket is played, forbid any executive to compose a programme entirely with counties manifestly inferior to its own.

TEST MATCHES AND COUNTY CRICKET.

But an Australian visit does mean that a county may succumb to another simply because it has released its best players for a Test Match. Take a hypothetical case in my own county. Suppose the Yorkshire executive were asked to send Mr. Jackson, Hirst, Rhodes and Denton to a Test Match, and that Haigh and Tunnicliffe were both injured, it is conceivable we might suffer a severe defeat from any county eleven, when playing what would be less than an "A" team, and thus perhaps lose one or more places in the championship table. Now if something like this were repeated on the occasion of each of the five National fixtures, Yorkshire instead of losing two matches as in 1904 would lose seven, and have to take at the best the sixth position on the list. Now even the most patriotic Tyke would call this a severe price to have to pay for his country as opposed to his county's cricket.

There is an additional proposal largely supported which goes further. Some prominent cricketers desire to see the revival of matches

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(SAME PREMISES AS MESSRS. AN CHIEE).

Hongkong, 27th December, 1904.

between the Australians and the Gentlemen, the Players, the North and the South respectively, as well as to have a preliminary fixture, Probables v. Possibles, to assist in selecting the best representative team, and for all these it is desired that the counties should release any cricketers that are required, whilst the two matches in which the M.C.C. oppose our visitors will make a further drain on county strength. Now it is obvious that this release of their best men must press most heavily on the counties, like Lancashire, Yorkshire and Surrey, which play two matches a week right through the season, and on those others which are the highest up the list.

It can easily be demonstrated that, on current form, Yorkshire would therefore lose the pick of its professional strength in at least eight matches, and there is no doubt that Lancashire and Surrey would be equally handicapped. Personally speaking, I have no objection whatever to letting all the men go who are needed for any of the fixtures extraneous to those arranged by my county.

WHY THE COUNTY CHAMPIONSHIP SHOULD BE DROPPED.

But I cannot undertake to lead my shorn side into the field for match after match which are to be regarded as fixtures in the County Championship. If all these proposed matches are to be really representative, why then let the County Championship be frankly dropped. Personally I should accept that solution of the difficulty with the greatest satisfaction and devote myself to training likely young cricketers, indifferent whether we won games or lost them so long as we played good cricket. My attention would be directed to developing the skill of those who would eventually fill the places of the older members of my present team. No county can afford to neglect the future, but such an unparalleled opportunity to build up a side for subsequent seasons is one of which I should gladly avail myself, provided the championship were in abeyance.

I do not agree with the opinion I have heard expressed by one or two amateurs that too much is made of the County Championship. It has rarely stood in the way of invitations to play in a Test Match, and I am confident that it will not in the future. Gentlemen v. Players has also survived the fact that on several occasions prominent cricketers have preferred to assist their counties to participating in the representative invitation match of the ordinary season. But when it comes to the other matches suggested, I can only remark that North and South have suffered in public estimation by the unrepresentative teams which have at times been so called. The "leanness of county cricket" has become proverbial, and I fancy it would be readily extended to these other matches if it became clear that they were in some sort trials for the representative national games. The new generation of cricketers would find these fixtures a variation from the round of county matches, and the public, always attracted in such large numbers by the Australians, would have an opportunity of witnessing the same class of game which their elders loved in former years.

SOME REMINISCENCES AND A WISH.

Looking over old fixtures, I note that in 1896 the Australians twice met the Gentlemen and have not done so since. I remember I was very flattered at being invited to form one of the side at the Oval, and myself, exceeded 50 when the Grand Old Man accounted for 145. The Australians exceeded our total of 471 by 13, and Mr. S. P. Jones made 3 more runs than W.G. On that tour our visitors played Cambridge Past and Present, Liverpool and District, the Players, the North, the South, and ten scratch elevens of varying degrees of strength, but since that time the range of their card has more nearly coincided with that of our own counties, with the Test Matches, of course, thrown in. There must always be a temptation on the part of a county executive to give a promising colt a high trial by including him in an engagement with the Australians, and it is a curious fact that Hayes is almost the only cricketer of prominence who at the outset made his mark against the Australians, for Llewellyn had already "won his spurs" although not regularly qualified for Hampshire when he showed such fine form on the occasion of the Colonial visit to Southampton.

I may be pardoned for expressing the wish that the coming tour will not be utilised for the purpose of getting fine Colonial cricketers to stop in this country. It is a subject on which I feel deeply and one in which my own county has not a decisive example, for I, myself, am the only member of my side not born within its confines. I am not objecting to duly arranged qualifications, but I want to see English county cricket played by Englishmen, and I do not want Australians to settle here to the detriment of our homeborn talent, which ought to be nurtured by each individual county.

On the value of these tours as a stimulus to cricket it is needless to expatiate, so obvious is the fact. There is no need to say how heartily we welcome our Colonial visitors, and though we hope to maintain our supremacy, I hope we are all good enough sportsmen to cordially desire that the best side may win.



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BABY GRANDS

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A FULL GRAND \$890

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ROYAL PIANOS.

PIANO PLAYERS.

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Hongkong, 23rd February, 1905.

630

DR. NEWELL WILSON,
DENTIST.Latest American Methods.
Reasonable Fees.
No charge for examinations.
Office hours 9 A.M. to 5 P.M.1st FLOOR, WATKINS' BUILDINGS
31, Queen's Road Central
Hongkong, 19th October, 1901.

GREGOR & CO., WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS. HONGKONG.

BURGUNDIES.		Per Case Quarts
NUITS	15.60
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SPARKLING POMMARD	36.90
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N.B.—All our Wines and Spirits are Bottled at Home, thereby ensuring to our Customers all the advantages accruing from bottling done at home under the direct supervision of the Growers and Distillers, as compared to bottling done in China by Chinamen at the service of European Firms.

TO LET

A WELL FURNISHED SIX ROOMED HOUSE. Central (Corner House); also GODOWNS at Back. Can be let separately or wholly. Rent moderate, cheaper if the whole is taken on a long lease.
Apply to—
H. HUMPHREYS.
Hongkong, 18th February, 1905. [492]

TO LET

OFFICE ROOMS at Nos. 12 & 14, Queen's Road Central (Corner House); also GODOWNS at Back. Can be let separately or wholly. Rent moderate, cheaper if the whole is taken on a long lease.
Apply to—
CHUNG SHUN KOO.
Hongkong, 24th December, 1904. [492]

TO LET

NO. 1, RIFON TERRACE.
A HOUSE IN WONG-NEI-CHONG ROAD, facing Race-course. PLATS IN MORTON TERRACE, facing the Polo Ground. OFFICES in course of erection, CONNAUGHT ROAD (near BLAKE PIKE). GODOWNS at East Bay, at present in occupation of the Steam Laundry Co., Ltd.
Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.
Hongkong, 29th June, 1904. [181]

TO LET

EYME. Unfurnished. Newly repaired. Painted and Coloured. No. 7, BELILIOS TERRACE, 1st Row. No. 21, " " 3rd Row. No. 21, " " 3rd Row. No. 1, DES VUEX VILLAS. BUNGALOW (Furnished), at New Territory, Kowloon, 4 Rooms, low rental. "KELLET CREST" (Furnished), Peak, for 24 months from 15th April to 30th June, 1905.
2nd FLOOR in Central position, containing Four Large Rooms, a Bath and Lavatory, &c., with use of Electric Lift. Well suited for Office.
Apply to—
LINSTEAD & DAVIS.
Hongkong, 20th January, 1905. [190]

TO LET

DETACHED HOUSE in Robinson Road, Kowloon.
Apply to—
HENRY HUMPHREYS,
or
HUMPHREYS' ESTATE AND FINANCE CO., LTD.
Hongkong, 25th February, 1905. [530]

TO LET

NEW "KINGSCLERE" with Stables, entrances in both Kennedy and Macdonnell Roads.
For full particulars, apply to—
LINSTEAD & DAVIS,
Alexandra Buildings, 3rd Floor.
Hongkong, 17th February, 1905. [478]

TO LET

SUITABLE for Offices, TWO ROOMS in Prince's Buildings.
Apply to—
LAUTS, WEGENER & CO.
Hongkong, 4th March, 1905. [61]

TO LET

NOS. 74, CAINE ROAD.
GODOWNS Nos. 34A, 34B, 34C, Praya East.
Apply to—
COMPTON'S DEPARTMENT,
Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Hongkong, 1st March, 1905. [54]

TO LET

NO. 1, STEWART TERRACE, the Peak.
Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.
Hongkong, 29th March, 1904. [18]

TO LET

TWO ROOMS, Unfurnished, with Servants' Quarters and Kitchen, in good locality. Trams Pass Door.
Apply by letter to—
BOX 611.
Care of Daily Press Office.
Hongkong, 15th March, 1905. [704]

TO LET

A LARGE AND SPACIOUS ROOM or OFFICE on the First Floor of No. 34, Queen's Road Central. Possession from 1st April, 1905.
For particulars, please apply to—
WONG CHU SANG.
Care of Yee Sang Fat.
Opposite the Post Office.
Hongkong, 7th March, 1905. [535]

TO LET

FINE BUILDING SITES for Sale in Wanchai Road; also GODOWN TO Let.
Apply to—
THE ROBINSON PIANO CO., LTD.
Hongkong, 10th February, 1905. [272]

TO LET

HOUSE in CLIFTON GARDENS, Conduit Road, from 1st July, 1905.
Apply to—
THE MEDICAL HALL.
Hongkong, 14th March, 1905. [582]

TO LET

FOUR OR FIVE OFFICE ROOMS on the First Floor of "Hotel Mansions" facing the New Post Office and Hongkong Hotel.
Apply to—
Care of Daily Press Office.
Hongkong, 9th March, 1905. [675]

TO LET

NEW STORE nearing completion to Let in Chater Road, opposite Hongkong Hotel, area about 3,000 square feet.
Apply to—
Care of Daily Press Office.
Hongkong, 18th March, 1905. [743]

TO LET

PER 1st April, ONE OFFICE ROOM on Second Floor Prince's Buildings.
Apply to—
REUTER, BROCKELMANN & CO.
Hongkong, 17th March, 1905. [732]

TO LET

TWO FIRST-CLASS SHOPS, European Style, in Kowloon. Possession on or about 31st August, 1905. Moderate Rentals.
Apply to—
HUMPHREYS' ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD.
Hongkong, 21st June, 1904. [197]

TO LET

OFFICES in "Hotel Mansions" facing New Post Office and Hongkong Hotel.
Apply to—
HENRY HUMPHREYS,
Alexandra Buildings.
Hongkong, 7th January, 1905. [180]

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THE GERMAN NAVY.

Verbal states that the sum demanded, but not yet granted, for the German Navy Budget for 1905 is 238,200,000 marks, or about 111 millions sterling. Taking this year alone, this exceeds the sum foreseen in the 1900 programme by 15,400,000 marks, or about three-quarters of a million sterling. If, however, the amounts granted for the years 1901-4 be added to that now demanded for 1905, the total is slightly less than that foreseen for the five years.

Some additional expense has been caused by a larger proportion of steel shells being considered necessary in consequence of the longer ranges at which ships now come into action, ranges at which ordinary shell is not so effective. The substitution of 246mm. for 145mm. guns in ships of the Braunschweig class has also caused an increased charge for ammunition so that altogether twice the amount for ammunition is required as compared with that in the 1904 Budget. The longer range of the modern torpedo has made necessary the adoption of these torpedoes in the German navy, together with an improvement in the torpedo tubes generally, and the submerged boats have been rendered movable in the same way as those above water; the new and larger boats also, having a large radius of action, require to carry a larger number of torpedoes; for these various reasons the sum of 720,000 marks (238,200,000 marks) is asked for on account of torpedo armament. A first instalment is asked for the rearming of the landing corps of the various ships, a magazine pistol being substituted for the obsolete and heavy revolver with which these corps have been hitherto armed.

The Budget includes provision for 100 additional naval officers—namely, one vice-admiral, two rear-admirals, four captains, 12 commandants, 31 lieutenant-commandants, and 68 naval officers. The needs of the service require 68 naval officers, chiefly lieutenants, but for the present the German Admiralty contents itself with an increased number of midshipmen and cadets. The additional naval engineers include one fleet engineer, three staff engineers, five senior, and nine other engineers. Provision is also asked for an additional 2,103 warrant and petty officers and men, so as to bring the total number of these up to 23,820.

With regard to ships, final instalments are asked for the battleships *Preussen* and *Hessen*, the armoured cruiser *York*, the protected cruisers *Muenchen* and *Libeck*, a t.b. flotilla, and for the reconstruction of the ships of the *Brandenburg* class, that of two of them being already finished; first instalments are asked for the last two of the five b.c. *O* and *R*, the armoured cruiser *D* (sister ship to *C*), the *Admiral* class, the protected cruiser *O*, *Ernst* *Wacht*, and *Ernst* *Blitz*, a t.b. division, and a steamer for laying mines; the total amount is asked for a gunboat *C* (struck out of the 1904 Budget), a river gunboat, and a surveying vessel; also *O* and *P*, the *Deutschland* class, the armoured cruiser *C*, and protected cruiser *N*, *Ernst* *Alexander*, and *Ernst* *Meier*; third instalments are asked for the battleships *Lothringen* and *Deutschland*.—*Times*.

"MAGA'S" NEEDLESS FEAR.

We know that the Japanese regimental officer enters upon his career as a business-life which knows no pastime unassociated with his profession. His ancestry and boyhood have given him a self-possession which is denied to the peoples of the Western Hemisphere. His training has made his heritage of a warlike race, his blood is the inheritance of a warlike race. We have seen him consequently, perhaps, the finest type of regimental officer that modern history has ever known. But we have yet to learn that he is not a type of military automaton, and is capable of that mental elasticity which has always been the chief asset of our own officers and the genius of all great leaders. The varied and full descriptions of Japanese victories show nothing of it. There is no evidence, in the repeated history of direct assaults upon positions, that brain superiority, except in the matter of detail, has been responsible for the nation's success. Not that we can say with any certainty that in the matter of this elasticity of mind the Russians have yet shown themselves to be superior. But in the course of these papers we hope to show that there are indications in the larger strategic conceptions of the occasional furnishing more presence than his oriental rival. We should like to make this point here, for on the real evidence before us, though we consider the Japanese regimental officer to be a superior leader to the Russian regimental officer, yet the power of higher initiative seems to be with the Russians. Of course, it may be that Japan will ultimately produce some genius able, though late in the day, to turn its early advantages to decisive effect. But hitherto that transcendent genius has not arisen, and we fear that the spring will show the golden opportunity to be lost.—*Blackwood's Magazine*.

THE WAR AND JAPAN.

"How is the war affecting trade in Japan?" is a question constantly asked of the returned traveller. In the country, away from the business centres and off the tourist route, no traces of the war's effect are visible. The peasant grows his rice in the field or catches his fish in the rivers just as he did centuries ago, when Hideyoshi, the "Napoleon of Japan," there, and you will see that, though the Japanese bravely pretends to look on the war as only a small undertaking for his country as a whole, he is hard hit by extra burdens of taxation consequent on the war expenditure and by the dislocation of Japanese shipping owing to the requisitioning of many transports. The managers of foreign trade establishments that depend for their existence on English, American, and Continental tourists will tell you unanimously that their losses this last year since the war began have been paralysing. "If the war is not finished by the end of 1905 I shall be ruined," declared the manager of one of the largest Kyoto hotels. The war has cut more than half of the sum of the Vladivostok squadron and of submarine mines drifted from their anchorage kept hundreds of tourist travellers away, no doubt, the presence of the Baltic Fleet will continue to do for some time yet.—*Magazine of Commerce*.

GARRISON ORDERS.

HEAD QUARTERS, HONGKONG, 20th March, 1905.
GARRISON ORDER: Leave No. 2. Leave of absence on private affairs to the neighboring countries and England has been granted to Lieut. T. A. Whyte, Royal Garrison Artillery, from 25th March to 28th December, 1905.
By Order
A. A. CHICHESTER, Major, Chief Staff Officer.

COLONEL PICQUART ON THE SITUATION IN THE FAR EAST.

Colonel Picquart, well known in connection with the war, and the unfortunate sufferer, has written an interesting article on the military situation in the Far East. After an impartial survey of the interests of Russia he advocates peace. Although, as he observes, nobody can pretend to predict the result of a great battle, it may be permissible to say that, even if the Japanese do not succeed in their new enterprise, the situation would not be much more brilliant for Russia, and which distinguished itself in such a singular manner against the Russian fleet. I do not think it must be reckoned with otherwise than as being likely to increase the list of naval disasters hitherto experienced by Russia.

On the other hand, it is a fleet of which a Russian officer himself repeated to the Press the serious weaknesses, and it will arrive on the scene of operations after months of navigation without an end to the losses sustained. The sacrifices already made are considerable. Six army corps in Europe—that is to say, one quarter of the effective forces of the Empire—have been successfully mobilized. A still more considerable portion of the army has been organized to contribute to the formation of these corps called Siberian and composed of various elements. As to the losses sustained, they already number more than 100,000 men, many more than in the last Russo-Turkish war, to say nothing of the destruction of the Far Eastern squadrons, the capture of Port Arthur, and the loss of war material.

Colonel Picquart also points to the heavy sacrifices entailed by the war on the Japanese, and his conclusion is that the moment seems to have come to put an end to hostilities the prolongation of which would cause further terrible sacrifices without essentially modifying the present situation. "The number of those who in Russia are raising their voices in that sense is ever increasing. It is to be desired that they will carry the day before a new and useless conflict occurs between the two great hostile armies to the south of Mukden."—*Times*.

NAVAL NOTES.

The *Courier de Haiphong* says that it is anticipated by the French in the vicinity of the wreck of the French cruiser *Sully* that the 2nd April will see the vessel once more afloat. When once afloat she will be taken to a neighbouring bay where she will be sheltered. Then, and not before, will it be decided by order from Paris whether she will be sent either to Saigon or Hongkong. The *Sully* is in a very precarious position being astride the summit of a rock, and heavy weather just now would mean her total loss.

The Manila *Cablenews* says:—Important changes will shortly take place among the higher officers of the Asiatic fleet. Rear Admiral Yates Stirling, the commander-in-chief, will relinquish the command about the 17th instant. On that date the battleship squadron will leave Cavite for Hongkong. Rear Admiral William M. Folger, now commanding the cruiser squadron, will assume the chief command. In turn Rear Admiral Charles Jackson Train, commanding the Philippine squadron, will succeed to the command of the cruiser squadron. Speculation is rife as to whom the department will select to command the Philippine squadron.

Since the secretary of the navy has recommended the creation of two offices in the service which will carry with it the grade of vice admiral, it is believed that Rear Admiral William M. Folger will be one of the first officers to hold this rank as it is understood that the increasing importance of the position of commander-in-chief of the North Atlantic fleet, necessitates this advancement of the incumbents of the office. Rear Admiral Robber D. Evans will, it is thought, be the other officer to profit thereby, as that officer was but recently assigned to the chief command of the North Atlantic fleet.

HIRANO WATER.

THE QUEEN OF TABLE WATERS.
PURE, SPARKLING, INVIGORATING.
THE LEADING MINERAL WATER OF THE EAST.
Bottled in Japan by H. E. RETNELL & Co.

BEWARE OF JAPANESE IMITATIONS.
F. BLACKHEAD & CO., AGENTS.
Hongkong, 31st July, 1903. [36]

COLD STORAGE.

THE HONGKONG ICE COMPANY, LTD.
have now 40,000 Cubic feet of Cold Storage available at EAST POINT. Stores will be open at 10 A.M. and 4 P.M. daily, Sunday, accepted to receive and deliver perishable goods.
Wm. PARLANE, Manager.
Hongkong, 18th November, 1904. [55]

THE AMERICAN SYSTEM OF DENTISTRY.

Dr. M. H. CHAUN.
37, DES VUEX ROAD, CENTRAL, HONGKONG.
6th Anniversary of Pennsylvania, U.S.A.
Hongkong, 3rd June, 1904. [63]

A. LING & CO.,
FURNITURE STORE,
PLATED GLASS AND CROCKERY
WARE, &c., &c., and FOOCHOW
FURNITURE WARE.
68, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.
Hongkong, 21st September, 1903. [122]

FOR EUROPE AND AMERICA,
INDIA, AUSTRALIA, &c.,
and for
PRIVATE RESIDENTS at the OUTPOSTS.
A COMPREHENSIVE AND COMPLETE RECORD OF THE
NEWS OF THE FAR EAST
is given in the
HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS,
which is incorporated
"THE CHINA OVERLAND TRADE REPORT."
Subscription, paid in advance, \$12 per annum.
Postage to any part of the World \$2.

BILIOUSNESS, AND DOAN'S DINNER PILLS.

Biliousness (or Biliousness Attack) needs little description to the unfortunate sufferer. Food cannot be retained, the tongue is furred, there is a bitter taste in the mouth, the head aches, and the patient is constipated, exceedingly weak, depressed and miserable. Doan's Dinner Pills will give relief in a few hours, but the sufferer should assist the medicine by taking rest, keeping quiet, and avoiding worry. During an attack, abstinence from food and alcoholic stimulants is desirable.

Those subject to biliousness should pay careful attention to diet, and avoid fatty, greasy, and exposure to cold. After too heavy a meal, one Doan's Dinner Pill will ward off any ill effect by giving the digestive organs, the liver and bowels, the additional help they need. This medicine should always be kept handy, and a dose taken whenever you find your food "repeating" or disagreeing with you.

Doan's Dinner Pills are Nature's own medicine for Liver, Bilious, and all Stomach Troubles. They are made from pure roots and herbs which act gently and in harmony with Nature, driving out the clogging impurities, allaying inflammation and irritation, and restoring a regular and natural action to the liver, bowels and digestive system, without griping.

All the chief chemists and medicine-dealers sell Doan's Dinner Pills, price 1/4 for 1 box, or 6/ for 6 boxes; or the medicine may be had post free on receipt of price, direct from the proprietors—the Foster-McClellan Co., 3, Wells-street, Oxford-street, London, England.

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POST OFFICE NOTICES.

The ss. *Sinla*, with the English Mail of the 24th February, left Singapore on Saturday, the 18th inst., at 3 p.m., and may be expected here on or about Friday, the 24th inst., at about 6 a.m. This packet brings replies to letters despatched from Hongkong on the 24th January. This steamer brings the parcel mails closed in London for despatch by the all sea route on the 16th February, and for despatch overlaid on the 22nd February.

MAILS WILL CLOSE

FOR	PER	DATE
Macao	Wingchun	Tuesday, 21st, 7.30 A.M.
Canton	Poon	Tuesday, 21st, 7.30 A.M.
Singapore, Penang and Colombo	Rhevania	Tuesday, 21st, 10.00 A.M.
Shanghai	Slavonia	Tuesday, 21st, 10.00 A.M.
Europe, S. India via Tutuoria		Tuesday, 21st, 10.00 A.M.
(Late Letters 11.00 to 11.30 A.M. Extra Postage 10 cents.)		
(Letters posted in all the Pillar Boxes in time for the first clearance will be included in this contract mail)		
Macao	Heungshan	Tuesday, 21st, 1.15 P.M.
Manila	Teon	Tuesday, 21st, 3.00 P.M.
Amoy, Straits and Bangkok	Teon	Tuesday, 21st, 3.00 P.M.
Canton	Wingchun	Tuesday, 21st, 5.00 P.M.
Kongmoon, Kumechuk and Kankong	Wingchun	Tuesday, 21st, 5.00 P.M.
Macao	Wingchun	Tuesday, 21st, 5.00 P.M.
Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama and Seattle	Wingchun	Tuesday, 21st, 5.00 P.M.
Macao	Heungshan	Wednesday, 22nd, 11.00 A.M.
Singapore, Penang and Calcutta	Heungshan	Wednesday, 22nd, 1.15 P.M.
Kobe	Suzung	Wednesday, 22nd, 2.00 P.M.
Kobe	Suzung	Wednesday, 22nd, 3.00 P.M.
Canton	Poon	Wednesday, 22nd, 5.00 P.M.
Kongmoon, Kumechuk and Kankong	Poon	Wednesday, 22nd, 5.00 P.M.
Macao	Wingchun	Thursday, 23rd, 7.30 A.M.
Canton	Wingchun	Thursday, 23rd, 7.30 A.M.
Kudat and Sandakan	Bureo	Thursday, 23rd, 8.00 A.M.
Kobe	Confidence	Thursday, 23rd, 11.00 A.M.
Macao	Heungshan	Thursday, 23rd, 1.15 P.M.
Kongmoon, Kumechuk, Shuang and Tachung	Heungshan	Thursday, 23rd, 3.00 P.M.
Canton	Wingchun	Thursday, 23rd, 5.00 P.M.
Kongmoon, Kumechuk and Kankong	Wingchun	Thursday, 23rd, 5.00 P.M.
Macao	Wingchun	Friday, 24th, 7.30 A.M.
Canton	Wingchun	Friday, 24th, 7.30 A.M.
Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Honolulu and San Francisco	Wingchun	Friday, 24th, 7.30 A.M.
(Supplementary mail on board up to the time fixed for departure of the mail. Extra Postage 10 cents.)		
Macao	Heungshan	Friday, 24th, 1.15 P.M.
Singapore and Sourabaya	Heungshan	Friday, 24th, 2.00 P.M.
Manila	Teon	Friday, 24th, 3.00 P.M.
Kongmoon, Kumechuk and Kankong	Teon	Friday, 24th, 5.00 P.M.
Canton	Wingchun	Friday, 24th, 5.00 P.M.

TO-DAY.

Sale, Shirting Prints, Sales Rooms, Mr. V. I. Remedios, noon.

TO-MORROW.

Sale, Miscellaneous, Hop Yick's Godown, West Point, Moore, Hughes & Hoagh 11 a.m.

COMMERCIAL.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

ON LONDON.	20th March
Telegraphic Transfer	110 1/2
Bank Bills, on demand	110 1/2
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight	110 1/2
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight	110 1/2
Credits, at 4 months' sight	110 1/2
Documentary Bills, at 4 months' sight	110 1/2
ON PARIS.	20th March
Bank Bills, on demand	234
Credits, at 4 months' sight	238
ON GERMANY.	20th March
On demand	180 1/2
ON NEW YORK.	20th March
Bank Bills, on demand	45 1/2
Credits, 60 days' sight	46 1/2
ON HAMBURG.	20th March
Telegraphic Transfer	138 1/2
Bank, on demand	138 1/2
ON CALCUTTA.	20th March
Telegraphic Transfer	138 1/2
Bank, on demand	138 1/2
ON SHANGHAI.	20th March
Bank, at sight	71 1/2
Private, 30 days' sight	72 1/2
ON YOKOHAMA.	20th March
On demand	91 1/2
ON MANILA.	20th March
On demand	91 1/2
ON SINGAPORE.	20th March
On demand	61 p.m.
ON BATAVIA.	20th March
On demand	11 1/2
ON HAI PHONG.	20th March
On demand	6 p.m.
ON SAIGON.	20th March
On demand	6 p.m.
ON BANGKOK.	20th March
On demand	61
Southern Bank's Buying Rate	104 1/2
Gold Leaf, 100 fine, per oz.	86
RUB SILVER, per oz.	56 1/2

VESSELS EXPECTED.

THE ENGLISH MAIL.
The P. & O. str. *Sinla* left Singapore for this port on the 24th March at 5 p.m., and is due here on the 24th March at 6 a.m.

THE GERMAN MAIL.
The I.G.M. str. *Prinz Regent Luitpold* left Kobe via Nagasaki on Sunday, p.m., and may be expected here on Tuesday, the 28th March.

THE AMERICAN MAIL.
The I.G.M. str. *Prinz Eitel Friedrich* left Colombo on Friday, p.m., and may be expected here on Wednesday, a.m., the 28th March.

THE AUSTRALIAN MAIL.
The O. & C. str. *Coptic*, from San Francisco to the 25th ult., via Honolulu, left Yokohama for this port on the 17th March via Kobe, &c., and is due here on the 26th March.

MERCHANT STEAMERS.
The steamer *Sagami* left Singapore for this port via Manila on the 11th March.

The A.L. str. *Trivie* left Singapore for this port on the 16th March, a.m.

The O.S.S. & C.M. str. *Kaisa* left Singapore on the 17th March at 5 p.m., and may be expected here on the 22nd March.

The C.M. str. *Tenaka* left Singapore on the 18th March, and is due here on the 24th March.

The steamer *Hindustan* left New York on the 13th Feb.

The P. & A. steamer *Nicomedia*, sailed from Portland, Or., on the 26th Feb., and is due here on the 26th March.

The A. steamer *Claverburg* left New York on the 23rd Feb., and is due here on the 26th April.

The C.P.R. steamer *Tartar* left Vancouver for Hongkong via usual ports of call on Tuesday, the 7th March, p.m.

STEAMERS PASSED THE CANAL.
Feb. 24th—*Cremata*, *Servia*, *Tenaka*, *Ros Roca*, *Jufeld*, *Crocodon*, *Karven*, *Stillestad*, 28th—*Paloma*, *Segovia*, *Dunya*, *Hilary*, *Neumuhlen*, Mar. 3rd—*Jason*, *Pera*, *Carm*, *Karoon*, *Almanzora*, 7th—*Annam*, *Bendler*, *Indramaya*, *Orange*, *Pera*, *Falldown*, *Hall*, *Penna*, *Prism*, *Prinz Eitel Friedrich*, 10th—*Dardanus*, *Zieten*, *Angia*, *Queen Alexandra*, *Jelani*, *Stepney*, 14th—*Andria*, *Armand*, *Belie*, *Glenloch*.

JOINT STOCK SHARES.

COMPANY.	PAID UP.	QUOTATIONS.
Alhambra Bank	\$200	\$100, sales
Hongkong & Shanghai	\$125	\$740, buyers
National B. of China		
A. Shares	28	\$36, sales & buyers
B. Shares	28	\$36, sales & buyers
Founders	21	\$10
Bell's Asbestos E. A. 123	64	\$6 1/2
China-Banco Co.	\$12	\$14, sellers
China Light & P. Co.	\$10	\$9, sales
China Provident	\$10	\$8 1/2, sellers
Cotton Mills		
Eve	Tls. 50	Tls. 27, buyers
Hongkong	\$10	\$15
International	Tls. 75	Tls. 25, sales
Laos Kungchow	Tls. 100	Tls. 30, sales
Soykeo	Tls. 500	Tls. 10, sellers
Dairy Farm	\$6	\$12, sales & buyers
Docks and Wharves		
Farnham, B. & Co.	Tls. 100	Tls. 144, sellers
H. & K. Wharf & G.	\$50	\$105, buyers
H. & W. Dock	\$50	\$207, sales
New Amoy Dock	\$21	\$27, sellers
S'hai & H. Wharf	Tls. 100	Tls. 152
Farwick & Co. Geo.	\$25	\$36, ex div. sellers
Green Island Cement	\$10	\$20, sales & buyers
Hongkong & C. Gas	\$10	\$100, buyers
Hongkong Electric	\$10	\$100, buyers
Do. New	\$5	\$94, buyers
H. H. L. Trauways	\$100	\$210, buyers
Hongkong Hotel Co.	\$50	\$141, buyers
Hongkong Ice Co.	\$25	\$242, sellers
Hongkong Rope Co.	\$50	\$165
H'kong S. Waterboat	\$10	\$161, sales & sel.
Insurance		
China	\$50	\$285
China Fire	\$29	\$84, sellers
China Traders	\$25	\$34, sales
Hongkong Fire	\$30	\$115, sellers
North China	\$5	\$15, 05, sellers
Union	\$100	\$605, sales & sel.
Yangtze	\$60	\$100
Land and Building		
Hongkong Land	\$100	\$127, buyers
Hongkong Estate	\$10	\$12, sellers
Do. New	\$10	\$12, buyers
Kowloon Land & B.	Tls. 50	Tls. 115
West Point Building	\$50	\$53, sellers
Mining		
Charbonnages	Fcs. 250	\$400
Lufta	\$10	\$4, sales
Philippine Co.	\$10	\$94, sellers
Railways		
China Sugar	\$100	\$230
China Sugar	\$100	\$230, buyers
Steamship Companies		
China and India	\$25	\$22, buyers
Douglas Steamship	\$50	\$34
H. Canton & M.	\$15	\$24, sellers
Indo-China S.N. Co.	\$10	\$124, buyers
Shell Transport Co.	\$1	\$22, sellers
Do. Preference	\$10	\$8 1/2
Star Line	\$10	\$14, sellers
Do. New	\$5	\$30, buyers
Shanghai & H. Dyeing	\$50	\$50
South China M. Post.	\$25	\$23, buyers
Steam Laundry Co.	\$5	\$7, buyers
Do. New	\$3	\$4, buyers
Stores & Dispensaries		
Campbell, M. & Co.	\$10	\$30, sellers
Edwards & Co. Wm.	\$10	\$124, sellers
Watkins	\$10	\$124, sales & buy.
Watson & Co. A. S.	\$10	\$12, sales & buy.
United Asbestos	\$4	\$4
Do. Founders	\$10	\$10

HONGKONG TIDE TABLE.

From 21st to the 27th March.			
To correct Zone Time add 23 min. and 18 sec.			
HIGH WATER.		LOW WATER.	
Hour	Height	Hour	Height
Mon. 21	0 23 57	11 31 10	0
Tues. 22	0 23 57	11 31 10	0
Wed. 23	0 23 57	11 31 10	0
Thurs. 24	0 23 57	11 31 10	0
Fri. 25	0 23 57	11 31 10	0
Sat. 26	0 23 57	11 31 10	0
Sun. 27	0 23 57	11 31 10	0

HONGKONG BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

BOOKBINDING.
"DAILY PRESS" OFFICE.
The only office in China having European taught workmen. Equal to Home work.

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MAISON LEVY HERMAN'S
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M. MUMEYA, JAPANESE ARTIST.
Bromide and Oxyan Enlargements and also coloring Photos and relief Photos. Views of China and Manila. Work done for Amateurs, No. 8a, Queen's Road Central.

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STOREKEEPERS.
BISMARCK & CO.,
Navy Contractors, Ship Chandlery, Provision and Coal Merchants, Sail Makers, &c. Fresh Water supplied to Vessels in the Harbour.

KWONG SANG & CO.,
Shipchandlers, Sailmakers, Provisioners, Coal Merchants, Hardware, Engineers, Tools, Metal, Iron and Steel Receptacles 57, 58 & 59, Cantonment Road, New Praya Central.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

NORDEUTSCHER LOYD, BREMEN.
IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship

"PRINZ HEINRICH,"
having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables, are being landed and stored at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before 8 A.M. To-morrow MORNING, the 15th inst.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 21st instant, will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on Tuesday, the 21st instant, at 9.30 A.M.

All Claims must reach us before the 27th instant, or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the undersigned.

NORDEUTSCHER LOYD, BREMEN.

MELCHERS & CO.,

Agents.

Hongkong, 14th March, 1905.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

AND

CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

CONSIGNEES per Company's Steamer

"ALCINOUS."

are hereby notified that the Cargo is being discharged into Craft, and/or landed at the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., where in both cases it will lie at Consignees' risk. The Cargo must be ready for delivery from Craft or Godown on and after the 16th inst.

Optional cargo will be landed, unless notice has been given prior to steamer's arrival.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined at 11 A.M., on the 21st inst.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the steamer's Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 21st inst., will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 24th inst., or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

Hongkong, 15th March, 1905.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamer

"CEYLON."

FROM ANTWERP, LONDON, MALTA, PORT SAID, SUEZ AND STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where such consignment will be sorted out mark by mark, and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be landed here unless instructions are given to the contrary before 10 A.M., To-morrow, the 17th inst.

Goods not cleared by the 23rd inst., at 4 p.m., will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by me in any case whatever.

Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Company's representatives at an appointed hour. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here after which date they cannot be recognised. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

L. S. LEWIS,
Acting Superintendent.

Hongkong, 16th March, 1905.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

CONSIGNEES per Company's Steamer

"OANFA."

are hereby notified that the Cargo is being discharged into Craft, and/or landed at the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., where in both cases it will lie at Consignees' risk. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Craft or Godown on and after the 18th inst.

Optional Cargo will be landed, unless notice has been given prior to steamer's arrival.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined at 11 A.M., on the 23rd inst.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the steamer's Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 23rd inst., will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 26th inst., or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

Hongkong, 17th March, 1905.

FROM HAMBURG, BREMEN, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE H.A.L. Steamship

"SLAVONIA."

Captain Madson, having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature by the Undersigned and to take immediate delivery of their Goods from alongside.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before To-day, the 19th inst.

Any Cargo impeding her discharge will be landed into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 27th inst., will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 27th inst., at 3 p.m.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE,
Hongkong Office.

Hongkong, 19th March, 1905.

HONGKONG, CANTON, MACAO & WEST RIVER STEAMERS.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LD. AND THE CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LD.

HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

S.S. "HONAM," 2,383 tons, Captain H. D. Jones.

S.S. "POWAN," 2,383 tons, Captain R. D. Thomas.

S.S. "FATSHAN," 2,260 tons, Captain W. A. Valentius.

S.S. "HANKOW," 3,073 tons, Captain C. V. Lloyd.

S.S. "KINSHAN," 1,995 tons, Captain J. J. Lossius.

Departures from Hongkong to Canton daily at 8.30 a.m. (Sunday excepted), 9 p.m. and 10.30 p.m. (Saturday excepted).

Departures from Canton to Hongkong daily at 8.30 a.m., 2 p.m. and 6 p.m. (Sunday excepted).

These Steamers, carrying His Majesty's Mails, are the largest and fastest on the River. Special attention is drawn to their Superior Saloon and Cabin Accommodation.

SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LD.

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

S.S. "FEUNGSHAN," 1,895 tons, Captain W. E. Clarke.

Departures from Hongkong to Macao on weekdays at 2 p.m. Departures on Sundays at 12.30 p.m.

Departures from Macao to Hongkong daily at 8.30 a.m.

CANTON-MACAO LINE.

S.S. "LUNGSHAN," 219 tons, Captain T. Hamlin.

This Steamer leaves Canton for Macao every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 8.30 a.m. and leaves Macao for Canton every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 8 a.m.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LD. AND THE

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

CANTON-WUCHOW LINE.

S.S. "SAINAM," 588 tons, Captain J. Wilcox.

S.S. "NANNING," 569 tons, Captain C. Butchart.

One of the above Steamers leaves Canton for Wuchow every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 8.30 a.m., and the other leaves Wuchow for Canton on the same days at 8.30 a.m. Round trips take about 5 days. These vessels have Superior Cabin Accommodation and are lighted throughout by electricity.

Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the—

HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LD.

18, Bank Buildings, Queen's Road Central (opposite the Hongkong Hotel);

Or of BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents, CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LD.

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NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES.

BOSTON TOW BOAT COMPANY.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

STEAMSHIP "PLEIADES"

FROM TACOMA, VICTORIA, YOKO, HAMA, KOBE AND MOJI.

THE above Steamer having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature and to take immediate delivery of their Goods from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.